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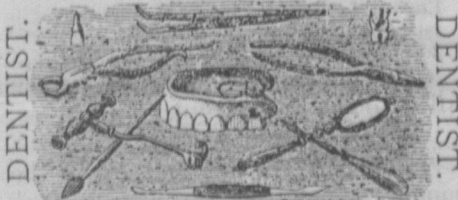
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VOLUME VII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

NUMBER 29.

POETRY.

FLY-TIME.

Hear the buzzing of the fly—
Bumblin' buzz!
What a baleful boisterous
In its blabbing way desery!
When the busy day is born,
In the first ray light of morn,
How it bumbles
As it tumbles
From the ceiling on our face;
Or, soaring into space,
How it hums,
And it drums,
And it hums,
As we sit upright in bed,
Or we cover up our head
With the sheet,
And we lie till almost dead
With the heat.
Fly, fly, fly, fly!
Fly, fly, fly, fly!
Fly, fly, fly, fly!
O the humming, bubbling, buzzing of the fly.
* Dejectedly. † Angrily. ‡ Ferociously.

STORY TELLER.

A BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

She was a sweet young creature;
many of the travel-stained passengers
turned to refresh themselves with a
glance at her as she entered a car, and
more than one woman determined
that her next traveling dress would
resemble the plain but dainty costume
that was rendered so attractive by the
grace and beauty of the wearer.

There was one young man, however,
who resolved not to add his quota to
the admiration so generally expressed
thinking, or pretending to think that,
a girl who called forth observations
must be forward or coquettish; and a
coquette, this young college graduate
had bitterly said, was beneath the no-
tice of all true-hearted men; with
much emphasis on the word men. So
when the elderly gentleman who ac-
companied her, rose to bid her good-
bye, he hardened his heart to the ten-
der quiver in her voice, and thought
the moisture in the large, blue eyes
a fine piece of acting.

"Oh, I am so sorry, Irving, couldn't
come," said she, almost breaking down.
"I do believe I should have given up
the Centennial if I had known."

At the mention of the name Irving,
our young graduate, Harold Seaton,
did raise his eyes from the newspaper,
for but a year since he had nearly lost
his own life in saving that of his friend
Irving Van Courtlandt.

"Never mind, my dear," returned
the old gentleman; "it was most im-
portant that Irving should remain at
his case."

Oh, I know, papa, but really the
train is moving.
"Why, so it is. May your first jour-
ney be safe and happy," and the old
gentleman visibly affected, parted from
his daughter for the first time.

For a short time after the leave-taking
the little girl, for she was nearly a
child, sat engaged in thought, but
soon brightened up and gazed from
the window with all the eagerness of
a child. Harold Seaton, who occupied
the seat directly behind saw much
more than he allowed, and at last,
when in arranging her bundles she was
about to lift a heavy bag to the rack
above, he sprang forward to assist her.
In his eagerness he was quite un-
aware that one of his coat buttons became
entangled in the long bright curl that
fell over the back of the seat, and was
about to resent himself when a timid
scream of pain enlightened him. Vainly
he tried to extricate it and himself
from the painful position. His nervous
fingers only rendered the matter more
hopeless; till finally, as a last resource
he drew a knife from his pocket.

"Oh, don't cut off my hair," said the
young lady piteously.
"Oh, no, certainly not, but if I could
get the button off."

"Oh, that is a bright idea; if you will
lend me the knife I think I could cut
it."

Harold handed her the knife with a
feeling of relief, but to his surprise the
young lady gazed upon his name which
was engraved upon it, in the utter-
most astonishment.

"Why, you must be Irving's friend,
Harold Seaton," she replied.

"If you mean Irving Van Court-
landt, I certainly am."

"I do, he is my brother," but recover-
ing herself, the little hand began to
work vigorously, and soon the young
man stood free, but acquainted with
the sister of his dearest friend. For
years he had heard from his room-mate
of little Alice and often the two had
read together the letters which always
came once a week; and this girl, in-
genious and innocent to a rare degree,
he had accused of coquetry. At the
next station the ears began to fill so
rapidly that Alice requested Harold to
seat himself beside her, to the chagrin
of a red nosed gentleman weighing
some 200 pounds. "I wish father and
mother knew I had an escort," said
Alice; "and one, too, that we have all
been waiting to thank, so long; not
that we can ever thank you for saving
Irving."

"Don't speak of it," returned Harold,
I should have done the same for any
one, but it was a pleasure to do it for
him. But how is Irving—I hear he is
admitted to the bar?"

"He is well and doing splendidly.
Father thinks he has a case of real im-
portance on hand at present, and that
is why I am traveling like a woman's-
rights lecturer, all alone."

After this the conversation became
less personal, and as the hours flew by
Harold perceived that beneath the
childish exterior Alice possessed quite
a decided character, a keen wit and a
fair share of general intelligence; but
what is more rare for a woman, a knowl-
edge and a seeming taste for science.
And this being Harold's passion, nothing
could prove a stronger attraction. Their
three days' journey passed deligh-
tfully, bringing them safely to New
York city, where Alice was met by her
aunt, a stately personage, who proved
gracious to Harold, however, having
known his family for years. After a
week's rest Alice and her aunt would
visit the Centennial, and Harold, who
by that time would have completed his
business, accepted their invitation to
join them. We will pass by the week
in New York, although it formed a
bright episode in the lives of our young
people; but it will be sufficient to say
that when they met on the train bound
for Philadelphia, it was as friends of
long standing instead of acquaintances.
They had been out about two hours
when an event took place that was des-
tined to bring them into closer intimacy.
Perhaps when events take place, those
most nearly concerned are not the ones
that can give the clearest accounts. If
this is not true I am afraid that my
hero and heroine might be accused of
unusual stupidity, for they never could
give any satisfactory explanation of the
scene of confusion that followed.

They were talking with the happy
feeling of security which passengers
feel who have already journeyed safely
for days, when the shrill summons for
the breaks followed by a shock of over-
whelming force so stunned even those
that were not really injured, that they
could not immediately recover their self-
command. Harold and his com-
panion remained two days in the hospi-
tal, and after the shock
Harold found Alice senseless in his
arms. For one brief moment his own
heart almost ceased beating, but the
next his training as a physician came
to his aid, and he proceeded to per-
form his duties with calmness and pre-
cision. After careful examination he
discovered nothing more serious than
a broken wrist, the pain of which,
combined with fright, had probably
produced the faintness, which at
first seemed so alarming. Under the
restoratives applied this soon passed
off, and when aid arrived our party
were able to proceed to Philadelphia.
I will not sadden your hearts by the
details of the less fortunate ones,
though Harold could tell you much
that he did for their aid before leaving,
but will follow our young couple to the
close of this brief story. When Har-
old held the unconscious form of Alice
in his arms a new truth was revealed
to him, but like a wise man he put
away the temptation to speak to the
young girl till he had restored her safe-
ly to her parents, and all feeling of
obligation to him had passed away.

A few months later, as he was seated
by her side in the pleasant room of
the Van Courtlandt attractive home,
an opportunity occurred which he had
no longer strength to resist. Alice
had been singing in her rich, sympa-
thetic voice, and perhaps was a trifle
embarrassed, for a hasty movement
unfastened a chain from her throat to
which was suspended a handsome
locket. As it fell to the floor Harold
sprang forward and was about to re-
turn it, when a blush from Alice caused
him to change his mind. "Please
let me examine the locket," he said,
"the workmanship is quite curious."

"If you will not open it," returned
Alice, more anxiously than the occasion
seemed to warrant. For a moment
Harold examined the costly trifle, and
then handed it back in silence, but as
he did so the change which came over
his face struck Alice painfully. She
had learned to love him too well to
cause him pain; so, with a sudden
change of mind she said, "Open it if
you wish," adding lightly, "it is only a
bachelor's button, that—but Harold
had opened the locket, and discovered
his own coat button, and to that dis-
covery read another. "Alice, my dar-
ling, I love you, do not let it be a bac-
chelors' button any longer." The words
seem light as I write them, but Har-
old's tone and manner conveyed a
depth of feeling which Alice with her
woman heart could but respond to,
though silence and blushes were all
that gave the answer.

"My son," said a mother to a
little boy four years old, "whom above
others will you wish to see when you
pass into the spirit world?" "Goliath!"
shouted the child, with joyous antici-
pation, "unless," he quickly added,
"there's a bigger fellow there."

The worst thing out—out of cash

SYNOPSIS OF A BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Delivered on Sunday, June 23d, 1878, by
Isaac Lewis Peet, L.L.D., Principal
of the New York Institution for
the Deaf and Dumb.

Thus saith Cyrus, King of Persia: All the king-
doms of the earth hath the Lord God of Heaven
given me; and he hath charged me to build him
an house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah.
Who is there among you of all his people? The
Lord his God be with him, and let him go up.
—II CHRONICLES, XXXV, 23.

During the last year, it has been
our custom, in our afternoon Sabbath
services, to consider the lesson in
Scripture appointed for the day. Since
the first of January, we have stud-
ied together the history of the
Kingdom of Judah, from its distinc-
tive existence, under Rehoboam,
through a long line of kings, some
pious and God-fearing, others wicked
and self-willed, until the Jews were,
for their sins, carried captive to Baby-
lon, and the last king suffered an
ignominious death. We have learned
the advantages of piety, even in this
life, and the terrible consequences of
sin. We have had set before us the
examples of the most beautiful lives
and the warnings to be derived from
the evils which have befallen sinful
men. We have had impressed upon
our minds the truth of the statement
in God's holy word that "Righteous-
ness exalteth a nation, but sin is a re-
proach to any people." We have also
seen, in the afflictions of the Jews, the
tender mercy of our heavenly Father,
in placing them in circumstances cal-
culated to purify them. We have
found righteous Jews, like Daniel, ex-
alted, and heathen kings under their
influence acknowledging the true God,
and now, in our last lesson for the
year, we have the grand picture of Cy-
rus, the greatest sovereign of his time,
the friend and disciple of the wise
Daniel, promulgating a decree, in
which he proclaims himself the ser-
vant of the only living and true God,
and declares his willingness and de-
termination to restore the temple and
its worship, through God's own pecu-
liar people, whom he proposes to send
back to Jerusalem. His closing words
are regularly applicable to those of
from this institution to perform the
mission God has assigned to you.

Who is there among you of all his
people? The Lord his God be with
him.

We have here an inquiry and a
promise. The inquiry is of the most
solemn import, and comes home to each
of us.

Who of us are the people of God?
Since Jesus Christ, the Son of God,
ascended the throne of David, the
Kingdom of Heaven has been extend-
ed to all men who believe in Him and
endeavor to obey His commandments.
It is no longer a question of race, but
of love, faith and obedience. Jew and
Gentile are alike God's people if they
are only Christians.

What is it to be a Christian? It is:
1. To believe that God descended in
the likeness of sinful men in the
person of His Son, to redeem us from
all our sorrows, our joy, our tempta-
tions and our triumphs died in our
stead, the just for the unjust, that He
might obtain for us pardon for our
sins, and finally rose from the dead
and ascended to Heaven that He
might obtain for us eternal life.

2. To love this Saviour with perfect
devotion, to trust in Him, to imitate
His example, to obey His precepts and
the commands of His Father and our
Father, His God and our God, to look
to Him for strength and guidance by
prayer for the influence of the Holy
Spirit, which, for His sake, has come
down to us from Heaven to quicken
our minds and purify our hearts, to
acknowledge Him before the world as
our Master, and to show our lives,
that He rules in our hearts.

Of course, we must part of all
our past sins with transgression, and
ever strive to avoid all sin in the pre-
sent and in the future.

What is the promise one that
will do this? God will be with him.
He will help him in his difficulties.
He will protect him in his dangers.
He will guide him through life. He
will give him all the piety and
success that he needs. I will finally
take him to Heaven.

Will this make him happy? Can
it make him unhappy? No means.
The Christian's life is truly happy
life. Its principles do not forbid in-
dulgence in innocent pleasures, but
they prevent pleasure on being
sought as the chief good. They make
a man industrious, intelligent, wise
and good. They give a success.
Above all, they give him peace.

Those of you, my young
friends, who are to remember for a
longer time, should be Christians
now, that God may be with you
throughout your youth.

To those of you who about to
leave these protecting walls, my part-
ing word is, If you are Christians,
rejoice. If you are not Christians, be-
come so. Then may you forward
to life, with the certain that you

shall not fail, for the Lord your God
will be with you. When you rise in
the morning, pray for His blessing.
When you have anything to do, wheth-
er it is labor of mind or body, ask for
His help. When you have any deci-
sion to make, ask Him to guide you.
If God be with you, nothing can be
against you.

Thus trusting and hoping, go with-
out fear. Be industrious, and do
with your might what your hand find-
eth to do. Be studious, and try to
improve your minds by reading and
writing. Seek the company of the
good and avoid that of the bad. At-
tend public worship, though you hear
not the words that may be spoken, for
you will be in God's house, and God
will be with you. Be cheerful and
happy, but be not foolish and sinful.
Mar not the pleasure of others by
sour looks and long faces, but do not
connive at what is wrong. Control
your temper when others seek to do
you harm, but ask God to turn the
hearts of your enemies, that you may
be at peace. Be prudent with your
means, but be benevolent and help
the suffering, and devote a portion of
all your earnings to the Lord, that
you may honor Him with your sub-
stance. Be pure, honest, truthful,
temperate and of good report.

Finally—in sickness, as in health,
in adversity, as in prosperity, be not
discouraged, but fix your trust on
God your Saviour.

Farewell—whether we meet again
on earth or not, may we all meet in
Heaven.

THE ROCHESTER INSTITUTION.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK
INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

Sir: Among the numerous educa-
tional institutions of our city holding
their closing exercises during this
month, none are more deserving of
special mention than the Western
New York institution for deaf-mutes,
located in part at 70 South St. Paul
street, and in part on North St. Paul
street, on the premises formerly oc-
cupied by the Western Institute and
Orphan Asylum.

The school was opened in
October, 1876, with twenty-three pu-
pils. At the close of this, the second
year it numbers ninety-six. As the
pupils live at the institution, the av-
erage attendance is but little short of
the whole number enrolled.

Comparatively few of our citizens
are aware that this is a State insti-
tution, and is included in the depart-
ment of public instruction. From the
age of six to that of twelve, the pu-
pils are appointed to the institution
by overseers of the poor and boards of
supervisors of the counties from which
they come, and the expense of tuition
and board is assumed by their respec-
tive counties. At the age of twelve,
pupils are appointed by the State su-
perintendent of public instruction for
a term of five years, the expense of
tuition and board being met by an
appropriation from the State. The
amount of the annual appropriation is
fixed by the law under which these in-
stitutions are organized. It will there-
fore be seen that these institutions
are not, strictly speaking, asylums or
charity institutions. They belong to
the free school system of the State,
and are no more charitable institu-
tions than are our public free schools.

As these unfortunate children, how-
ever, are scattered throughout the
State, it becomes necessary to bring
them together at some local point,
where a sufficient number can be col-
lected for a school. Hence the State
provides for their board as well as for
their instruction. Besides this, the
advantages of being associated togeth-
er, in what becomes to them in many
respects, a home, is of incalculable ad-
vantage. The school hours are simi-
lar to those of our public schools;
but the methods of instruction, as
will be readily understood, are quite
different. These pupils are deficient
in language and ideas. They readily
communicate by means of signs; but
as these are not allowed in either giv-
ing or receiving instruction in the
school room, the first great work of
the teacher is to furnish them with a
vocabulary of words, with their uses,
and help them to construct a lan-
guage. Those who know something
of the processes of primary instruction
in our public schools, will be able, in
some slight measure to appreciate the
difficulties of this undertaking. The
labor of giving instruction to these
children is increased almost indefi-
nitely by the loss of hearing and
speech.

It will be understood, therefore,
that the teaching must be almost al-
together individual and personal, the
teacher dealing with one pupil at a
time. This necessitates small classes.
To do good work, a teacher should
not have, as a rule, more than from
twelve to fifteen pupils.

The same mental differences are
found among the pupils of this school
as are noticeable in schools of hearing
and speaking pupils. Some are very
bright, and learn readily and quickly;

while with others, the process of learn-
ing is slow and laborious. As all ques-
tions and answers are either spelled
out letter by letter, or written out on
blackboard or slate, the work of teach-
ing is slow and painstaking. And yet,
many of these children, considering
the obstacles in the way, make re-
markable progress, astonishing even
their teachers.

My object, however, was not so
much to speak of these institutions in
general, as of this one in particular.
Having attended the closing examina-
tions, which continued throughout the
last week of the school year, I had an
unusually good opportunity to judge
of the character of the work done, and
of the general management of the in-
stitution, under the very able superin-
tendency of Professor Z. F. Westervelt.

The question has been asked
often by those who do not know him,
whether Professor Westervelt is not a
deaf-mute. No, he is not, as I hap-
pen to know; but his early years were
spent in the Ohio institution for deaf-
mutes, of which his mother was matron
for twenty years. He is therefore
skilled in deaf-mute lore, and by years
of successful teaching also, is amply
qualified for the difficult and responsi-
ble position, at the head of the insti-
tution. Mrs. W. before assuming the
office of matron of the institution, had
been a successful teacher in the Mary-
land institution for deaf-mutes, and
as a pupil of Professor Bell, had ac-
quired an enviable reputation as a
teacher of articulation. Miss Hamil-
ton, the teacher of articulation, was
for many years a teacher in the New
York institution, and in the fraternity
is regarded as having few if any equals
in her department. Edward P. Hart,
a graduate of the University of Roch-
ester, who has had charge of the class
in history, geography and arithmetic,
with occasional exercise in articulation,
is well known in this city, by the in-
terest he has taken, for several years
past, in the moral and religious wel-
fare of the deaf-mutes in this city and
vicinity. The other teachers of the
institution have had special qualifica-
tion for their work, previous to enter-
ing upon their profession here. Al-
though on the first of April nearly
one-half the school, with the necessary
officers and teacher, was removed to
the Truant house, and the work of the
school somewhat interfered with for
awhile, yet the results of the year's
work are very satisfactory indeed. Ar-
ticulation and lip reading, although
not taught to the exclusion of other
things, form a prominent feature in
the curriculum of the school. "And
do they learn to speak?" said a gen-
tleman in great surprise to me the other
day. Most certainly they do, as the
exhibition given on Thursday and
Friday demonstrated. It was a very
affecting sight, to see the parents of
many of these children, who perhaps
had never heard a word fall from those
silent lips, as they heard them repeat
the Lord's prayer, "Now I lay me
down to sleep," and when asked how
they were, reply, "I am pretty well I
thank you." Some of these children
have planned a pleasant surprise for
their parents on reaching home. As
soon as they see father and mother
they intend to say, "How do you do?
I am very glad to see you." How
those words will thrill the heart of fa-
thers and mothers, they only can know
who have waited sorrowfully through
many years, to hear one word from
lips that are dumb. Said a father to
me not long since, "I am worth \$10,
000. I would give it all to-day, and
go out and earn my living by days'
work if that little girl of mine could
speak." While all the pupils have
done well, there are some noticeable
instances of remarkable progress
among them. Here, for instance, is a
boy who, a year since, was a sort of a
street arab, in a neighboring city. He
had to be literally hunted down and
captured, before he could be got into
the institution. He brought to his
teacher, at the examination last week,
a sheet of paper on which he had
written an account of what he saw in
a picture of a gardener, such as is pub-
lished by Prang and Co., for purposes
of object teaching. The chirography
was good. There were but few errors
in expression and nothing in the pic-
ture had escaped his sharp eye. He
repeats the Lord's Prayer, "Now I
lay me," etc., and quite readily reads
the lips. Here is another boy, who in a
little more than a year has learned to
read and speak. He read aloud, slowly
and distinctly, a whole chapter
from Sander's Second Reader, under-
stood from the lips of his teacher every
question asked him, and replied in-
telligently and distinctly. There is a
little girl of nine years, a mute from
her birth. It seemed a little short of
a miracle to hear her read and con-
verse with her teacher. Whole classes
repeated together and singly the
Lord's Prayer, and read various sen-
tences from the chart, written in Pro-
fessor Bell's symbols. An exercise in
reading and writing, by a class of five
of the older pupils, was an astonishing
performance. Let me describe it: The
teacher read from a primary work
English history, the pupils sitting

where they could see the lips of the
teacher. They reproduced what was
read to them on their slates—reading
it from the lips—and then read aloud,
at the request of the teacher, what
they had written. It was found that
the pupils had reproduced almost ex-
actly the language of the author.
Equally wonderful was an exercise by
the same class in moral philosophy.
The examination of classes in history,
geography and arithmetic were thor-
ough, and elicited the wonder and ad-
miration of all who listened to (saw)
them. No one could have witnessed
these examinations, so novel, so silent,
so interesting, without being impres-
sioned with the wisdom and generosity
of the State, which has provided for the
instruction of these children, upon
whom has fallen one of the greatest
calamities to which humanity is heir,
and who without this instruction must
have grown up but little removed
from the brute creation and with the
self-sacrificing devotion of the teach-
ers who have given their lives to this
noble and God-like work. S. A. E.

The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

(From the Raleigh, N. C., Observer, June 9, 1878.)

We could not, on account of limited
space, refer as extensively as we
desired to the examination and con-
cert at the Institution for the Deaf
and Dumb and the Blind.

The examination was conducted for
two days by five disinterested and
well-known gentlemen, who are all
graduates, and have been teachers.
We give the result of their work for
the benefit of our readers:

To the President and Board of Trust-
ees of the North Carolina Institution
for the Deaf and Dumb and
the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned,
having been selected as a Board of Ex-
aminers to examine the pupils of the
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and
the Blind, on the various branches of
study during the season of 1877-'78,
have discharged that duty, and beg
leave to report as follows:

We began in the Deaf-Mute De-
partment on the 6th inst., and devoted
52 hours to the various classes in
writing, composition, language lessons,
mental and practical arithmetic, geo-
graphy and grammar. We devoted
64 hours to the examination in the
Blind Department, consisting of geo-
metry, algebra, arithmetic, history,
grammar, physiology, philosophy, &c.

To the classes in both departments we
put such questions as to give a fair
and thorough test of the proficiency
and advancement of the pupils. Their
answers were in the highest degree
satisfactory. After the excitement so
common to students in examinations
before strangers, had passed away,
they were calm and self-possessed,
and showed by their bearing that they
were confident of their ability to stand
the most thorough tests of their
knowledge. The students have been
well and thoroughly drilled, and we
have no hesitation in saying that the
examinations show a degree of pro-
ficiency and diligence in study on
their part far beyond our highest ex-
pectation. Of the teachers of the in-
stitution we express our entire satis-
faction. They are all perfectly fami-
liar with and competent to the dis-
charge of the very difficult duties of
the responsible positions which they
have been called to fill. They invited
and insisted on the most searching
questions. We are entirely satisfied
with the result, and do not hesitate to
say that the institution cannot be sur-
passed. Permit us to say in conclu-
sion that this is owing in a very great
degree to the earnest and intelligent
devotion with which the worthy Prin-
cipal has applied himself to the noble
work of which he is the head.

Respectfully submitted,

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
Clubs of ten, 12.50
If not paid within six months, 2.50
These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.
Terms, cash in advance.

CONTRIBUTIONS.
All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

TOO MUCH HAND-FLAPPING.

The same article, published elsewhere, giving a reporter's description of the deaf-mute picnic excursion to Columbia Grove, explaining the deaf-mute language for ordering one or more beers, plainly indicates that, in that particular instance at least, there had, previous to the disgraceful scene enacted on board the steamer while on her homeward trip, been a large surplus of hand-flapping among some of the excursionists—far too much for a pleasant ending of the trip—for, we can but think, had there been no demands for beer there would, in all probability, have been no disturbance to an extent that would materially mar the otherwise unbroken pleasures of the occasion. It is to be hoped that when our deaf-mute friends go out upon another similar excursion, and on all other occasions, none of them will be too free in making the (too familiar) hand-flapping signal, the interpretation of which, as already stated, implies a demand for beer, and that none of them will bring inharmonious sensations to bear by obtruding their quarrelsome propensities into the presence of peaceably-inclined pleasure-seekers.

Aside from the disagreeable annoyance produced by the personal combat above alluded to, the *World's* reporter describes the trip and picnic as a very pleasant affair, which, of course, was enjoyed to the utmost by our deaf-mute friends, which we take great pleasure in chronicling—in fact would have been greatly pleased to be there ourselves—and are also pleased to learn that the excursion proved profitable, that the finances of the Manhattan Literary Association are so prosperous and that the society has so large an amount of deposited funds.

A DEAF-MUTE ARTIST'S PAINTING.

A very fine painting of the Vestal Virgin, in oil colors, is on exhibition at the store of Barlow, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. Hundreds of eyes pause to take a glance at it, as they pass by. The painting has been pronounced by competent critics to be a fair likeness of the original, in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, whither the artist had gone time and again, where he sat for hours before the great painting, trying to impress upon his memory every line of beauty, every grace and attitude, in short, everything else about the Vestal Virgin. The artist did not attempt to produce upon his canvass the convent in the background, nor the crowds of spectators upon the opposite shore. For these he cared nothing; his aim was to produce as exact a likeness of the principal actor in the scene as possible, for he has a fondness for portrait painting.

The artist is a deaf-mute and a student of the National Deaf-Mute College. To keep the readers of the *JOURNAL* no longer in suspense, his name is Arthur D. Bryant.

The story of the Vestal Virgin may not be known to all, and is as follows: The Vestal Virgin, or the maid that is devoted to the service of Venus, had a lover, noble and gallant, with whom it was soon whispered she had more than a lover's intimacy. Indignant at the foul suspicion upon her fair fame, the votress of Venus undertook to prove her innocence. On the day appointed, and in the presence of a vast concourse of people, the virgin walked to the brink of the river that flowed past the sacred walls, carrying a sieve in her hands. Looking heavenward, she made an impassioned appeal to the All-Seeing Eye, that had watched every footstep of hers and could read her heart, to perform a miracle in her favor. This prayer done, the poor victim of slander dipped the sieve in the water, until it was full to overflowing, and then, slowly raising it up, she held it high above her head, amid the breathless silence of the multitude, who, believing that the days of miracles were past, deemed that such a trial as this must needs fail. Whether this test of innocence succeeded or not we are unable to say, for the chronicler took good care to leave us in doubt on that point, though we earnestly hope, for the sake of all injured innocence, that, for once, a kind Providence stretched out his hand and rewarded the faith of the poor maiden with a miracle.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Gen. Grant's niece is soon to be married to an English nobleman.

There are 72,000 starving refugees in the Rhodope mountains, and influential Turks of that district are endeavoring to get the English government to enlist 30,000 of them in the British service to save them from perishing.

The Orange question is decided forever in the Dominion of Canada. The city of Montreal is the stronghold of Orangemen, and the population stands thus, 150,000: 109,000 Catholics; 40,000 Protestants, and only 1,000 Orangemen.

Mrs. Jenks has been revisiting the Post Office Department at Washington. She declared she was not an American citizen, and thanked God for it. She says she has decided not to enter politics again, but if she did it would be as a Socialist, or something of that kind.

Secretary Sherman, in reply to inquiries from prominent merchants and capitalists, stated that resumption of specie payments would be accomplished before the meeting of next Congress, and that the business of the country would thereby be immensely improved. So mote it be.

The reports of the famine in China are almost too frightful to believe. Yet the authorities of that apparently doomed country assert that over five millions have perished by famine and by the hand of the famishing, who have killed their neighbors and often members of their own families for the purpose of prolonging life by eating the flesh of their victims.

Hoedel, the would-be assassin, who attempted to take the life of Emperor William of Germany, has been sentenced to be beheaded. At the trial he pleaded not guilty, yet there were thirty witnesses against him. On hearing his sentence he became very insolent and defiant. He now threatens to commit suicide.

The good people of Boston have a regular organization, composed of the wealthy ladies of the city. These ladies go about the city during the hot summer months and find out the poor, overworked sewing girls, sick women and children, and provide homes for them in the country with farmers for weeks at a time, and pay their board bills. But the poor editors are neglected still.

Several prominent officials have submitted plans to the Government for a new Indian territory, as a permanent home for the North-western Indians. Yes; and just as soon as poor Lo gets fairly settled down to domestic felicity on his new and permanent abode, the Government will discover the fact that it will be necessary to drive him still nearer the setting sun. Let us drop a tear for the poor natives.

Though the Vanderbills control eight railroads, they are still unhappy. At a meeting of the other day at the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Fred W. Vanderbilt, Vander — and — others. And van derbilt more roads, they will certainly be in the van of the railroad business of the world.

Indications are rapidly multiplying showing that it is the intention of the friends of General Grant to again make him a candidate for President in 1880. Various leading papers in the country are predicting and even advocating this result. But Mr. Grant, on retiring from the Presidency, in 1877, gave it out to the world that he would never again enter public life. The country would like to hear what he is going to do about it now.

Vernon, the famous Canadian prognosticator, thus predicts: "July will enter with intense heat, which will continue up to the 15th. After this date a cold change will set in, with frosts at night. Heat again during the last few days of the month. August will also enter hot and dry, and continue so up to about the middle of the month, after which cool weather, with frosts at night and northern gales the rest of the month. This will end the dry term." Get ready your furs and dust the cutters.

Exactly how many Americans kill themselves every summer by the intemperate use of ice-water it is impossible to conjecture; but their name is legion. "Ice-water," says a high medical authority, "arrests digestion, drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact," etc. If such dangers as these lurk in the cooler, the wise will see the folly of using this apparently innocent beverage intemperately.

The validity of wedlock, under certain circumstances, without a marriage ceremony, has been affirmed anew by Judge Ashman, of Philadelphia. The suit was about the \$40,000 that John Simon, dying intestate, has left. For fifty-four years before his death he had cohabited with a woman without having been married to her, but she had always passed for his wife, and the children demanded a share of the property. The children by a former wife contested the claim, but have lost their case. Wisconsin has just passed a law legalizing the marrying of any man and woman who have simply agreed to live together as husband and wife.

The Hemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We have no other readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Hemizer*.

The mutes of Cleveland think of having a picnic in August.

Prof. Houghton, of the Tennessee Institution, is spending his vacation at St. Louis, with his sisters.

Dr. and Mrs. Gallandet will spend a day or two at Princeton, Ill., the home of Miss Virginia Butler, a classmate of Mrs. Gallandet.

The deaf-mutes of St. Louis contemplate having a picnic at the fair grounds in that city, August 24th, the day before Dr. Gallandet's services.

We believe that the first picnic of deaf-mute graduates ever held at the West was held by the mutes of Jackson, Mich., at a place called Michigan Centre.

We are informed that Mr. Pond, editor of the *Mirror*, has been appointed a teacher at the Kansas Institution, upon the duties of which he enters in the fall. Who is there to say the quill that paper?

The Independents, (deaf-mutes) of Columbus, carried home with them the good opinion of Cleveland if they didn't go back with a victory. They are a lot of gentlemen, and will always be welcomed back to Cleveland.—*Cleveland, O., Leader*, June 30, 1878.

Cyrus Chambers, who was at one time connected with the deaf-mute college, has succeeded, after five years of patient waiting, in obtaining a clerkship in the War Department, at Washington. Patience is a virtue that ought to be cultivated by every young man in the land, especially by deaf-mutes.

ABRAHAM FRANTZ, the caricaturist of the deaf-mute college, is learning the art of pitching, under difficulties, as a drawing of himself, recently sent to a friend, shows. While he is in the attitude of a pitcher, trying to curve the ball, a shower of fire-crackers, squibs, torpedoes, etc., thrown by the other fellows, are exploding and bursting all around him.

J. H. McElchen is traveling in Kentucky. He spent the 4th of July in Lexington, where he fell in with a life insurance agent, who told him that Prof. Job Turner spent much of his time in his company when he was recently in that city. Mr. McElchen found much to enjoy in the beautiful city of Lexington, and enjoyed his visit there very much. Mr. McElchen intends, some day, to visit the Kentucky Institution.

The deaf-mutes of New York have missed from their midst a familiar face, dignified by an eye-glass. William A. Jackson has neither been abducted, like Charlie Ross, nor run away to fight the "injuns," like a romantic schoolboy, whose head had been turned by blood and thunder literature, but is, at present, staying with Robert D. Livingston, of Boston. All friends, who have heard of the recent bereavement in his family circle, extend to him the hand of sympathy and hope that time will heal his sorrow.

S. J. Vail, a teacher at the Indiana Institution, is sent spending his vacation. He stopped over for a few days at Geneva, N. Y., spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Denton, from where, he wrote us he would proceed eastward, on Friday, the 5th inst., to New Providence, N. J., and will be at the Columbus, O., convention of deaf-mute instructors, on the 17th of August next, where it is reported that there will be about three hundred teachers. Mr. Vail and his children are visiting Mrs. Vail's parents at Madison, Ind. A brother of Mr. Vail, Professor Vail of Hobart College, was expected at Geneva, on the 2nd inst. It had been nine years since the brothers had met.

The Austin (Tex.) *Reveille* says:—While John Booth of this journal does not invest much in piano or brass band music, he is delighted with the callopie on the Sacramento river steamer, Whipple, and explains as follows: "I don't like the clashing, noisy music of piano, and fiddle, and trombone, and bass drum, and flute, and cornet, and flageolet, and hand organ, and accordion, and Jew's harp, and harmonica, because I cannot very plainly distinguish the allegro from the staccato; but the low, sweet, even notes of that steam thing playing 'Yankee Doodle' stole in on my soul like the subdued tones of the Manhattan mill whistle playing the 'Dead March in Saut.' Mr. Booth is deaf."

JAMES LEWIS, a graduate of the Missouri Institution and a tanner by trade, was permanently disabled by a locomotive at East St. Louis, recently. One leg was taken off by the wheels and the other so badly crushed that amputation became necessary. He now lies in the City Hospital of St. Louis, and is in a fair way to recover. In company with Miss Bailey and Professor Gilkey, of the Missouri Institution, Rev. Mr. Mann visited him in his sad condition. In the same hospital, in another ward, they found a young mute boy, Malone by name, who had been abandoned by his mother, a heartless woman. This boy had just finished his course at the Missouri Institution, but without learning any trade as a means of support. His case is a sad one.

By some mistake a couple of brunisers or pugilists strayed into this moral town and gave a sparring exhibition Thursday eve. Our deaf-mute, J. H. Winslow, was there and, after the show, was invited to afford the heavier man of the two, and the spectators, a little amusement, by standing before the middle-weight pugilist of Brooklyn and be knocked down a few times—just for fun, of course. Winslow may be a feather-weight, lead-weight or middle-weight for all we know, but that he managed to place a sufficiently heavy weight against the champion's facial contour was evident from the degree of alacrity with which he sought a retiring posture. The champion fighter was sufficiently amused. We now have a wholesome respect for Mr. Winslow. We shall endeavor to avoid having any difficulty or altercation with the gentleman.—*St. Lawrence (N. Y.) Herald*.

Mr. Winslow writes us that he hit the pugilist, Tom Sullivan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., twelve times, and knocked him down three times, and admits that he was himself hit twice by the pugilist.—*Id.*

The Coming Deaf-Mute Service in Albany.

The Rev. Dr. Gallandet expects to hold the quarterly service for deaf-mutes in St. Paul's Church, Albany, on Sunday, July 28th, at 2:30 p. m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

E. C. Stone, M. A., Principal of the Hartford Asylum, is expected to officiate before the Boston Deaf-Mute Society July 28th. A cordial invitation is extended to the deaf-mutes in that vicinity to attend the services, at Boylston Hall.

A boy belonging to J. Wilcox and also one of David Gray's boys are sick with diphtheria.

Local Paragraphs.

G. W. Hawley was in town last week.

Farmers report grass light in old meadows, but of very good quality.

Dr. C. F. Wright, of Sand Bank, was in town one day last week.

Miss Nettie Lee, of DePauville, N. Y., is visiting Silas Styles's family.

"Dog" days are approaching—the dogs have already put in an appearance.

We are pleased to see Mrs. C. B. Thompson, who was recently very sick, able to ride out occasionally.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck, who have been making an extensive wedding tour at the West, returned home last week.

Excursions to the lake are of every day occurrence, and sometimes several a day, many of them being from this village.

Notwithstanding the low price of cheese this year most of the cheese factories in this vicinity are largely patronized.

Messrs. H. P. Williams and W. J. Cramond, of Rome, have recently laid a very nice stone sidewalk and dooryard walk for Mrs. Levi Downing.

John Becker's stone steps to his house have lately been put down by Mr. Silas Davis. They not only look ornamental, but also very substantial.

Rev. J. H. Lam, formerly a resident of this village, and now preaching in Rome, N. Y., was in town last week, and called upon several of his friends.

Engene Tripp, of Prattville, who has long been confined to the house by sickness, has lately been more comfortable and able to ride out occasionally.

"Grandmother" Wickwire has been quite feeble for some time, but she is able to sit up some in her rocking chair, and is very much pleased to see her friends.

Mrs. William Ayers, of Chicago, is spending a few weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Allen, at Colosse, and visiting her numerous other friends.

A cement pipe for carrying off surface water was recently put down at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, between Goff & Castle's grocery and J. B. Driggs's store.

W. O. Johnson, who has been sick for several months past, left home for New York, last Thursday night, for medical or surgical treatment. He was accompanied by his wife.

Lot Griffith, who is traveling agent for a boot and shoe firm, has lately been enjoying a short vacation at his home in this village. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Griffith visited Thousand Island Park.

The potato bugs have lately increased very fast and so has the application of Paris green in like proportion; the vines are mostly growing well, and there seems to be a fair prospect for potatoes.

An agent who is selling printers' material for a firm at Seneca Falls, N. Y., secures a copy of a paper from every newspaper office he enters, keeping them on file for future reference. While recently in town he took a copy of the *JOURNAL* to add to his large stock.

Under the direction of our capable street commissioner, Mr. S. R. Spooner, the money has been laid out to good advantage on the streets, and, although there is still chance for more improvements, the sidewalks are now in better condition than they had been for a long time.

A boy work for Franklin Dodge, on Hiram Water's farm, near Union Square, was recently badly prodded in the bowels by one or more of the tines of a horseshay-fork. How the accident happened we were not informed. The injured boy is attended by Dr. G. P. Johnson, of this village.

Will Ewart and family, of Texas, are spending a portion of the heated term with parents and numerous other friends, in this village and vicinity. Mr. Ewart corroborates the opinion of many others at Texas is one of the richest agricultural sections in the union.

By an advertisement headed, "For Sale," to be found elsewhere in this week's paper will be seen that Mr. John Preemissers for sale his premises, opposite Mr. Russell Burlingham's. Any one desiring to purchase at low figures will do well to give Mr. Freeman a season.

Professor Bridge Allen, who is spending a portion of his vacation with his parents at Colosse, will assume the principalship of a boarding-school at Armenia, N. Y., at the beginning of his next fall term and has engaged Miss Mary Tripp, Camden, N. Y., for one of his assistant teachers.

The first arduous meeting of the M. E. Church of this village was held last Saturday and Sunday. Presiding Elder Skeel Pulaski, could not attend, owing a pressure of other duties, but was present Sunday evening, and preached eloquent sermon to an appreciative audience.

One day a week a horse belonging to Dr. E. Heaton, not being hitched, stood in front of the doctor's office, "hemeward bound." The doctoring, but a few feet distant called in him to halt, in which the horse assented, but again started, and, thence disregarding the order to stop, increased his speed, resulting in a right broken sulky and harness.

Otis Biddlecom, of Ohio, who was visiting his brother, Harvey Biddlecom, near this village, went out into the hay field last Saturday where Harvey and Clinton were working at hay. Observing that he was acting strangely, Harvey and his son went to him and discovered that he was gasping, and in a few minutes he breathed his last. Mr. Biddlecom had for some time been afflicted with heart disease, which was the cause of his death. Mr. Biddlecom's family have the sympathy of many friends in their sudden affliction.

While Hon. L. D. Smith was squirrel hunting last Thursday his horse started suddenly throwing Mr. Smith backward, from the wagon seat on to the tail-board. He was injured in the back of his neck. He, however, thought his injuries slight till Saturday, when, at his law office, he suddenly felt strange feelings come over him and manifested symptoms of severe sickness, and was taken to his home. Dr. G. A. Dayton, of Oswego, was called, and, we are pleased to record, he is now somewhat improved.

The remains of Mrs. J. R. Hooker were brought here for interment in our village cemetery, on Wednesday, the 10th. Mrs. Hooker had lately been spending a few days in this village, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, her son-in-law and daughter, where she has a sister, Mrs. Petrie, who has been very low for a long time past. On Saturday evening, the 6th inst., Mrs. Hooker left for her home at Sandy Creek, saying that she should be back during the next week. Early on the following morning she was attacked with severe sickness, over which the best medical aid, added to the kind care of friends could hold no control. A message was received Monday morning, announcing her dangerous sickness, and Mrs. Taylor took the first train for Sandy Creek, but was too late, we are told, to be recognized by her dying mother, who died the same night at about midnight. Mrs. Hooker was a kind Christian lady, a devoted wife and mother, and her death has brought deep grief to a wide circle of relatives and friends, who are entitled to much sympathy in their sad and sudden bereavement.

COMMON SENSE.

Many imagine all advertised medicines to be worthless nostrums, and indiscriminately condemn them; but is it not an injustice to the thousands of respectable citizens who give voluntary evidence of benefits received, to thus question and doubt their veracity and integrity. Fairbank's standard scales are extensively advertised. Does it necessarily follow that they are inferior in make, and less accurate than others? Have not they been demonstrated to be among the best? Again, is it common sense to suppose induced to hazard it and a hard-earned reputation upon a worthless article? R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the *World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel*, Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of the most popular family medicines in the market. His reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician has been fully established for many years. Would physicians and clergy, after having tested his medicines thoroughly, unite in commending them to the afflicted, if they possessed no merit? The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce and his Family Medicines to all who may need them: C. R. Fairchild, M. D., Seneca, N. Y.; W. B. Conine, M. D., Albion, Iowa; M. J. McClellan, M. D., Garrettsville, N. Y.; W. F. Hazleton, M. D., Silver Lake, Kan.; F. S. Miner, M. D., Vezie, Nev.; Geo. Dieterich, M. D., 105 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Sherrod, M. D., Paoli, Ind.; Geo. B. Chapman, M. D., Plattsmouth, Neb.; T. J. Casper, M. D., Springfield, O.; James M. Porter, M. D., Gorham, N. H.; J. A. Miller, M. D., San Leandro, Cal.; J. N. Camp, M. D., Badalind, Mo.; Jos. S. M. Burr, M. D., W. Lafayette, O.; Rev. E. N. Harmon, Elmhurst, Ill.; Rev. Isaac N. Augustin, Shipman, Ill.; Rev. Thos. O'Reilly, Newman, Kan.; Rev. L. Weston, Bucklin, Mo.; Rev. L. A. Dawson, Homer, Ill.; Rev. W. S. Long, Graham, N. C.; Rev. Andrew Adams, Calhoun, Ga.; Rev. A. P. Moore, 712 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. I. A. Thayer, M. D., Baconsbury, O.; Rev. I. Proffit, Palmyra, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Boyd, Falls City, Pa.; J. Sponcer, Union City, Mich.; Geo. C. Bazzill, Renovo, Pa.; Mrs. M. Korns, Palmyra, Mo.; Mrs. E. R. Daley, Metropopolis, Ill.; Samuel Farmer, Java, O.; Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Asylum, N. Y.

CARD OF THANKS.

I would offer my sincere thanks to the kind citizens of Mexico who rendered me such timely and efficient aid in caring for my horses, on the 4th inst., while they were suffering from the effects of poison. Especially would I express my gratitude to the physician, (whose name I failed to learn), Mr. Ballard and Mr. Boyd, whose efforts were untiring while I was at Mexico, also to Mr. Fancher and Mr. Pickens, who have given me such assistance since I reached home. The horses have now recovered, and to these friends, and others too numerous to mention, I feel that I owe a great debt of gratitude. Such acts of kindness are not soon forgotten.
MYRON STEVENS.
Parish, N. Y., July 15, 1878.

CELERY.

The undersigned has quite a quantity of choice celery plants for sale, cheap for cash.
WM. SAINSBURY.
Mexico, N. Y., July 16, 1878.

DEATH OF A DEAF-MUTE CENTENARIAN.

Miss Betsey Carr, a deaf-mute and pauper of the Sullivan County (N. H.) Poor Farm, is dead at the age of one hundred and eleven years and seven months. She was born in Salisbury, Mass., and her age was ascertained from records recently found there. For many years she resided in the family of the late Silas S. Wilcox, of Claremont, N. H. Miss Carr retained her strength wonderfully, and up to within a short time of her death she was as vigorous and sprightly as most persons at 75 years. Only four persons in New Hampshire have exceeded the age of Miss Carr. The father of the famous Capt. Lovell, of Dunstable, now Nashua, reached 120. William Perkins died in Newmarket in 1732, aged 116. Robert Macklin, of Wakefield passed away in 1787, having seen 115 years. In 1822 Samuel Welch was living in Bow, at the age of 112, and probably died there, but the writer of this has never seen any record of the date of his decease.—*Ex.*

[The above account of Miss Betsey Carr is all right as far as it goes, but we happen to know something more about her. Several deaf-mutes, who have seen her, say that she was wonderfully clever for one uneducated, she having never attended school at a deaf-mute institution. She could readily understand deaf-mutes and make herself understood, with the aid of signs, partly natural, and partly acquired from intercourse with her own class of people. Being of a cheerful disposition, she did not seem much troubled at her loss of hearing, and a smile was always on her lips. She used to live in the family of her uncle in Claremont, N. H., and would have died in that house but for an unfortunate accident which happened to her relative. The uncle had his arm disabled by a fall, and he had to send Miss Carr to the almshouse.—*Ed.*]

A NEW PRINCIPAL APPOINTED.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 12, 1878.

I have the pleasure to announce that Mr. ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE, of the Glasgow Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed as my successor in the Principalship of this Institution. Mr. Woodbridge, who comes highly recommended as an experienced and successful Teacher and worker among the Deaf and Dumb in England and Scotland, is expected to enter on his duties here at the commencement of the term in September. In leaving Nova Scotia for a larger sphere of labor in the Mother Country, I bespeak for my successor, from the friends of the Pupils and of the Halifax Institution throughout the Provinces, a continuance of the confidence and support kindly extended to myself during the twenty-one years I have had the honor of occupying the position.
J. SCOTT HUTTON,
Retiring Principal.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE.

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

A WEDDING ON THE LAWN.

There was a romantic and brilliant affair at Riceville, on the evening of the 25th of June. It was the wedding of Miss Carrie J. Cummings, of Riceville, Crawford county, Pa., and Mr. Samuel Davidson, of Braddock, Pa., near Pittsburgh. Both the parties are deaf-mutes. The bride was educated at the Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C., schools, and the groom at the Pennsylvania Institution and was also a student at the deaf-mute college in Washington, D. C.

The ceremony was conducted by Rev. G. W. Walker, of Centerville, Pa., and interpreted by Mr. J. Rhodes, of Riceville. The ceremony took place upon the lawn adjoining the Cummings Hotel. The grounds were beautifully decorated with flags, flowers and Chinese lanterns. Two hundred and fifty invited guests were present, among whom were parties from Centerville, Meadville, Titusville, and other towns. The young couple carried themselves gracefully through all the ceremonies of the evening, and showed a culture and refinement of manner such as reflected honor upon their education. The bridal presents were numerous and valuable. The repast, following the ceremony, was rich and bountiful, and the serenade by the band was highly appreciated. Altogether it was such an occasion as will always be remembered with pleasure by all those who were privileged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will reside at Braddock, where he is connected with Edgar Thomson's Steel Works. *Crawford, Pa., Journal*.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my new house and 3 acres of land, situated on Wayne street, opposite Russell Burlingham's, in this village. On said premises are a good barn, fruit trees, a good well of water, and a good, large cistern. I will sell this property for a low price. If desirable the purchaser may pay two or three hundred dollars cash down, and the remainder can run for three or four years, on good security. The lot will be sold at a good bargain for whoever purchases it.
JOHN FREEMAN.

ODD NOTES.

The Saratoga hotels employ 650 waiters—all negroes.

How to manage a menagerie: In winter, stable 'em. In summer Barnum.

Lightning striped an Iowa lady's left leg red and white, like a barber's pole.

Morning weddings are properly from 11 to 12, and an afternoon ceremony from 3 to 5.

James Fiek, Sr., is now a lightning-rod agent, and bets are now even that, like his son, he will die a violent death.

We have a season ticket to the Paris Exhibition which we will exchange for a white straw hat with a blue band.—*[Boston Post]*.

A negro who was shot while climbing out of a Southern hen-roost, emigrated to Vermont and came near being elected to Congress as a battle-scarred veteran.—*[Andrew's Bazar]*.

Bertha Von Hillern, the pedestrian, is spending the summer at St. Johns-bury, Vt., and having developed a taste for painting, will, it is said, devote herself to the art in the future.

A man who thought he would present his wife with material for a new dress, was somewhat surprised to see the dealer slip the cloth in an envelope and say he would have the buttons sent right up in a drape.

Oil of Cinnamon is regarded as a specific for cholera by Dr. T. D. Atkins, who writes to the *London Lancet* that he tried it in an outbreak on board an Indian emigrant ship, with the result of saving every case.

The young man whose fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love, about a month ago, had better begin to buckle down to business, and provide a sinking fund against the advent of the ice-cream season.—*[Punch]*.

An eccentric street wanderer in Cleveland seems to have a mania for accumulating old boots, and already has the loft of his shanty full of them. As he is too deaf to be annoyed by cats, it is surmised that he contemplates starting a brewery.

Robinson (after a long whilst bout at the club)—It's awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife? Brown (in a whisper)—Oh, I shan't say much, you know: "Good morning, dear," or something of that sort. She'll say the rest!—*[Punch]*.

Some irreverent scoffer rather posed the Rev. John Jasper the other night by asking him how the sun managed to crawl up again after falling over the western edge of the world. John simply remarked: "Will de deacons please pass around the sasser?"

Dramatic composition in Hungary is evidently at a low ebb. The Hungarian Academy recently offered a prize for the best tragedy in the national tongue, but the thirteen works sent in for competition were so poor that the prize had to be awarded to the "least bad."

A Lesson in Subtraction: Aunt Bella—Now look here, Tommy: suppose there were three apples on the table; could I take away one and leave three? Tommy—Oh, no, auntie! certainly not! Aunt Bella—And why, Tommy? Tommy—Because it wouldn't be polite.—*[Punch]*.

One was a Baptist and the other a Congregationalist. The waiter asked them what they would order. "A little dipped toast," said the Baptist. "You may give me toast also," said the Congregationalist, cheerfully, "but don't dip it—sprinkle it with a little butter."—*[New York Observer]*.

The Stenben *Advocate* says that if a man is to be baptized it ought to be done thoroughly. The other day a convert was immersed, and when he went home he took with him the minister's pocket-book. If he had been held under water for half an hour this accident would never have occurred.

A Table.

For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

JULY 21st,

Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publication of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

PROFESSOR JOB TURNER'S VISIT AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 4, 1878.
MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—Professors Schofield and Yenger of the Kentucky Institution, and myself, this morning, arrived here from Danville, not only to spend the "Glorious Fourth" with Mr. Robert H. King, a respectable deaf-mute gentleman of this city, but also to make a pilgrimage to the home and grave of Henry Clay, the great statesman, and other places of celebrity.

We found Mr. King engaged at writing in his office, opposite the ancient court-house, about 100 years old, within the walls of which building Henry Clay used to make eloquent speeches. We received a very cordial welcome from him, and he has this, glorious day, shown us some objects to please and interest us.

He took us to Lexington cemetery, a very charming place. We saw a very fine marble monument, erected over the grave of Lieutenant Hugh McKee, of the United States Navy, who was killed in the attack upon the forts of Corea, Asia, made by the United States naval forces, June 11th, 1871. His remains were brought hither for interment.

We were led to a towering monument over the resting-place of Major General Gordon Granger, of the United States Army, who died at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 10th, 1876, while in command of the district of New Mexico. His many brave exploits in the Mexican war are recorded in the history of the United States, by Lossing. While we were leaving the monument, Mr. King pointed out Mrs. Granger, his widow, who was approaching the grave in a buggy.

We were taken to a monument of large size over the grave of that celebrated minister of the gospel, Rev. Robert I. Breckenridge, who died Dec. 27th, 1871, at the age of 74 years. He was for thirty years the acknowledged leader in every Presbyterian court in which he sat. In his personal manners, habits and tastes, he is well known throughout Kentucky, to have been plain, simple, frugal and severe. I have long known many of the Breckenridges in Virginia. He died at Danville, his last words being "more light."

Mr. King pointed to the newly-made grave of John W. Rodes, a very respectable deaf-mute gentleman and a graduate of the Kentucky Institution. Last week he was in good health, when he was suddenly taken away by death, his disease being apoplexy. He was held in great esteem by everybody with whom he came into contact. No wonder his pall-bearers were speaking gentlemen of great fame and respectability.

We were shown the grave of Martha Garth, a deaf-mute lady who departed this life, July 28th, 1864. While we were walking to the cemetery, we met her deaf-mute brother, John, who was riding from his farm in his buggy. He was once a pupil in the Danville Institution.

We saw a lot containing the remains of John H. Morgan, the Marion of the West. His cavalry actions are well known.

We got a glimpse of an obelisk, on which stands a bronze life-like statue of David A. Sayre, one of the leading citizens of this city, who died Sept. 11th, 1870, bequeathing a large sum of money for the establishment of a seminary for young ladies, and giving a large tract of land in Danville for Center College, which was afterward rebuilt. I. C. Breckenridge was educated at the old Center College.

While Mr. Sayre was in his bank, Mr. Clay told him that he wanted his negotiable note renewed till he could sell his fine farm and move west, as he owed about thirty-five thousand dollars. But Mr. Sayre surprised him very much by informing him that his note had already been paid by his friends, without his knowledge. Then he sat down and cried, saying "My good friends have paid my note." So he gave up the idea of emigrating westward. His friends paid his note to keep him at Ashland till his death, which occurred in Washington city. He had a very faithful dog, so much attached to him that he followed his corpse from Washington to Ashland. What has become of the dog does not occur to me.

We looked, with reverence, at the fine Clay monument, one hundred feet high, which the State has so generously erected to his memory. We could see his marble coffin, under the monument, on the top of which the marble statue of the statesman at least ten feet high stands, true to nature. Not far from the monument were buried the remains of I. C. Breckenridge, to whose memory they are talking of erecting a ten thousand dollar monument.

Mr. King entertained us with an excellent dinner, in old Virginia style, after which he gave us a very pleasant ride in a barouche, driven by a well-dressed black driver, all the afternoon. We went about three miles to Ashland, once the home of Henry Clay. I admired the very fine farm of 600 acres very much. When he was young he bought it for 9 dollars an acre. Since his death the State has purchased it for a university site. It is one of the best cultivated farms in Kentucky. Mr. King showed us many other things, especially some very kind favors. Who is Mr. King? He is a graduate of the Kentucky Institution. He is an insurance agent, with his father and brother, connected with nine very safe insurance companies, like Mr. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. King is an editor to the Lexington Gazette,

though he is a deaf-mute, having lost his hearing in infancy, by an unknown disease. But Mr. Tillinghast is the reverse; that is, he can talk pretty well and read the motions of the lips. He is a very small gentleman, well known throughout Kentucky. We return to Danville to-night.

Yours sincerely,
Job Turner.

CHAPLAINS FOR DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTIONS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We second your motion for chaplains in the mute institutions; even in institutions of only 50 pupils. If money is necessary, a few dollars spent for this additional office would, I think, be wise. Not that we have no faith in Bible and moral lectures from the superintendent and teachers, or because, as you say, "it is not their business," but because they generally are not religious nor earnest enough, and are seldom full of the heavenly fire that children so much like and need. This work, like teaching, needs a man not made, but born for the work, one who, like Christ, lives above all else to teach and lead others from sin and error to do right, and to life everlasting. Pious and zealous deaf-mute preachers would make most excellent chaplains, as they know the peculiarities of the mutes, and could influence them to be and do good better than an oral chaplain; but mind, zeal and devotion only can win, or be of any great service to the mutes. To create such an office, and then fill it with men who love their ease and bread and butter more than saving souls and doing good, not only at the regular service, but at all other opportunities amongst the mutes, would be useless.

It would be an excellent plan to invite the ministers of the different churches to present unsectarian sermons to the mutes in the institutions, and have the superintendent or a teacher interpret the same, and thus revive the religious interest of the institutions. I feel sure that many, if not all, of the preachers would like the chance, which would thus wake them and their people up to the nature and needs of the mutes. To gain a greater, if not an undivided, attention and a relish during these sermons or lectures, the pupils should be divided into two separate parts according to their age and learning—i. e., those at school from "a" to two or three years to form one part, and those at school from three years and upward the second part, for religious instructions. This plan of two separate divisions will relieve the chaplain or lecturer from the restlessness and inattention of the new and younger pupils, which is so often annoying to both lecturer and the older pupils during service, and give the little ones by themselves short and simple lectures, etc.

Something in this direction of a chaplain, and a division of the children, in order to secure good order and attention, must be done in order to more effectively impress the mutes with the importance of a religious and moral life; for the disregard and even recklessness of mutes, of late, to honesty, truth-telling and the rights of others, etc., is astonishing and scandalous.

P. A. EMERY.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT GALLAUDET.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 3, 1878.
E. M. Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL.D., President of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—The American Annals for January, 1878, gives a table of all the institutions and schools for mutes in the United States, showing among other items, 356 teachers, including principals. Of this number only 111 are deaf-mutes, not quite one-third, instead of two-thirds, as there should be by this time—a ratio that is entirely too small, while there is a growing tendency in some quarters to a still further reduction of this small proportion of mute teachers. The reason offered for this appears to me to be fallacious, and the real animus I fear is downright selfishness.

It is unnecessary here to discuss the abilities, qualifications, etc., of mutes and semi-mutes as teachers, especially as you were born and raised among them, and are perfectly well aware of their merits, claims, &c. I would, however, beg leave to mention one or two considerations in favor of mute teachers that, through pressure of business, may have escaped your attention; otherwise I should not venture to trouble you with this communication.

There should be at this time not less than one-half of the teachers in each and every institution selected from among the deaf-mutes; and it would speak more for justice and unselfishness in the managers of these institutions if there were two-thirds or even three-fourths, instead of not quite one-third.

It has been admitted, by those who were fully competent to judge of their merits from long experience and an intimate acquaintance with their peculiar characteristics, that mutes and semi-mutes when possessing aptness for teaching, and the proper education, were better adapted to the position of instructors to mutes than oral teachers. Their peculiarities arising from their want of hearing, their sympathies, their habits and manners of communicating with each other, their long course of training, which has gifted them almost with another sense,—these invest them with a peculiar fitness for mute teaching, which, all other things being equal, amounts to genius far surpassing the ability usually attained by those who hear and speak.

True, in some of the mute institutions the ratio of mute teachers is as

two-thirds, large, even as large as two-thirds—all honor to such institutions—but in others it is disgracefully small, as low as to four and five oral teachers, with a manifest disposition to further reduce this exceedingly small ratio, and, I am told, even entirely to get rid of mute teachers altogether, and have the entire corps of teachers and employes oral ones! The excuse is that mutes are too little versed in the ways of polite society, but the reason seems to be that they are too hard to "keep mum" in things that are dark, mysterious and unjust. They will express themselves and are not easily repressed. Is this sweeping tendency of discarding a deserving and intelligent class, of whom one of your own parents was one, just? Of what use are the "high classes" and a college for mutes if not to qualify them for a higher life and the few higher pursuits left them, and one of these few vocations that of teaching, the best one of all for them? Or are these "high classes" gotten up for the special benefit of oral teachers, that they may "feather their nests" under false pretense?

Deafness bars the mute from all of the higher professional walks of life, such as medicine, law, oral lecturing, teaching, preaching, and the professorship in academies, colleges and universities, and also from all those offices in the gift of the people that require hearing and speech, such as justices of the peace, judges, aldermen, mayors, legislators, governors, congressmen, the presidency of the United States, etc.

As the mute is barred from all these, and even from many of the ordinary vocations on account of deafness only, be his abilities and qualifications ever so great, is it right and just to also exclude him from that single professional calling that he is by nature in affliction, experience, etc., so well qualified to fill—deaf-mute teaching? Even grant that an oral teacher is a little the best, is it just and humane for oral teachers to rob (for it is moral robbery,) mutes of this, their most chance for a living? If so, is it wise to educate them so that they will more keenly feel their misfortune? For, remember, "Where ignorance is bliss, 't were folly to be wise," and cursed will be they who increase mental anguish by knowledge, or inflict physical miseries for selfish purposes, be it for a living, for public plunder, or to "astonish the natives" by a mysterious and wonderful language.

Believing you, like your honored father, to be actuated by a Christian desire for the best good of the deaf-mutes, and knowing your earnest efforts to make them wise, useful and happy, I have ventured to call your attention to this great and growing injustice to these people, and beg of you to earnestly protest in print, at the teachers' conventions, and elsewhere, at all times, against this monopoly of deaf-mute teaching by oral teachers, to whom innumerable other opportunities for a living are open.

As the President of the mute college, I pray you to develop or create a demand for mute teachers. I believe that you can make this demand so great that there will be quite a call from the mute institutions upon you for humble, learned, and strictly moral graduates of your college, for teachers, and that your recommendation, not the diploma, will be a passport to such a position, as is the custom in commercial colleges, i. e., a recommendation, and a personal effort to secure places for the worthy, securing to the deserving their positions over the unworthy, by your recommendations alone, so long as they are based upon real merits and not upon mere brilliancy of mind, or mere classical attainment or favoritism.

* I say humble because those who are the most truly wise are the most truly humble—even as Christ was the meekest and the wisest of men, the most humble man and the greatest of teachers; who lived for the good of others and not for himself; and strictly moral, because if the moral nature of children, especially mutes, keep not pace with the intellectual in developing education, but tends towards demonhood and an utter perversion of the human principle, the pupil will become a less useful, if not a bad, member of society, and because the moral training of mutes is often too much neglected by their teachers, whose duty it is to inculcate truthfulness, honesty, sobriety, industry, and good behavior, as it is to teach the three R's, "reading, riting and 'rith-metic," more especially as the deaf child is cut off, by deafness, from the language of parents, and taken away from home influence, to be educated under the boarding-school system.

Though not blessed with a collegiate education, and too old now to receive any direct benefit from such, I nevertheless rejoice in and advocate such for the benefit of those of my class; and I hope and pray that He who has a reason and a use for misfortune will bless and prosper the college over which you have the honor to preside.

Yours truly,
P. A. EMERY.

MAINE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Pursuant to the constitution and by-laws of the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission, the Board of Directors, consisting of secretary Curtis, Treasurer H. P. Hunt, and Manager Byron A. Brown, for the Bangor District, have accepted the resignation of John W. Page as President, and elected C. Aug. Brown, of Belfast, to fill the vacancy till the annual meeting. Rev. Samuel Rowe has been appointed General Manager.

EDEN W. CURTIS,
Secretary of the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission.

A VERY FUNNY GAME OF BASE-BALL.

There was a novel game of base-ball played on the Fourth, between a nine composed entirely of deaf-mutes, from Boston and vicinity, and a picked nine from the Young Men's Christian Association. The city papers described it as novel, though it may not be considered so in New York, Washington, or Ohio, each of which has a deaf-mute club, of no ordinary strength and skill. Be that as it may, the deaf-mutes of Boston, wishing to have some fun on the day of rejoicing, met together in their society room, on the day preceding the game. Then and there a list of players was made up, with a captain, in the person of Wallace H. Krause, who brought a large amount of experience into his new position, for he had held the same office over the Fanwood Base-Ball Club when it was at the height of its fame and prowess. Mr. Krause claims that he had been still holding the reins of management in his brawny hands at the time of the convention, when the match with the Kendalls took place, the result would have been different. Also then and there, this humble scribe was chosen secretary, with an understanding that he was to report to the JOURNAL the issue of this mighty feat of arms, for no one dreamed—not even the doughty captain himself—but that the result would be just what we wished. Alas! never were hopes more cruelly disappointed, and never was building air castles more at a discount than on the morning, for, as the Scotch proverb has it, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee." Well, regretting aside, our valorous team set out bright and early for the scene of combat.

It was on the morning of the Fourth, a day memorable in the annals of the Boston Deaf-Mute Base-Ball Club, for, on that day, they sustained a defeat so crushing as nearly to extinguish them. To cut a long story short, by the fortune of the toss, the mutes entered the lists at the bat. In the opening of the game they did pretty well, scoring four runs. This favorable turn of the match seemed to argue well for the remainder of the game; but the joyful hopes raised by this success were short-lived and died a natural death in the second or third innings. Having proved our prowess in wielding the willow, in the presence of admiring friends, and of those "bright eyes that rained down influence," (by which metaphor I mean three deaf-mute ladies, two married and one single,) we took our place on the field. But here let us draw a veil—not a curtain over the scene—for such a series of muffs, wild throws, collisions, etc., as happened not only in this, but in all the other innings, were never seen elsewhere. But in all frankness, what was to be expected from nine young men, collected together for the first time, without any special practice beforehand, some of whom had not handled the ball for between five and ten years? The only members of this team that showed themselves to be familiar with the ball did not amount to more than three all told; the rest were rusty from want of practice. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the utmost good humor and jollity reigned over the scene, as the laughter with which every blunder was received, and the applause which rewarded a good point in fielding on either side, proved. The other nine, although more in practice and possessing several skillful players, were not entirely free from some of the ludicrous blunders that marked the playing of their silent opponents; but, by dint of superior batting, being practiced gymnasts and powerful athletes, they won the game.

The pitching of Frisbee and the playing of Krause were the chief features of the game, which was ended by what the papers called the best feature of the occasion. Your humble servant had the good luck to catch a high fly, on the full run, near the third base; then by quickly running to that base, and throwing the ball to the second base, three outs were made in succession. By this triple play was scored the only whitewash during the game. At the close the score stood 27 to 10 in favor of the opposing side. After the match was over, the vanquished party rendered to the victors the spoil that belonged to them, and then took a refreshing bath in the beach, not far away. At the request of several members of the club, I give a list of the players: Frisbee, P.; Krause, 3d base; Rudolph, 1st base; Carter, 2d base; Chapman, C.; Duran, L. F.; Roberts, C. F.; Skillin, R. F.; Scribe, S. S.

In the fourth inning our catcher was put hors du combat, and was placed on the retired list. Mr. Krause took his place behind the bat, and caught one or two good foul flies, for which he was rewarded with cheers and applause. Returning home, they had many a laugh and a merry tale to tell of the day's mishaps. They fought the battle over again, for the benefit of their friends, whom they met at their hall.
Boston, July 10, 1878.

Anti-Fat Chemically Examined.

The analytical chemist, W. B. Drake, of Buffalo, N. Y., recently analyzed Allan's Anti-Fat, and gave the following

CERTIFICATE:

I have subjected Allan's Anti-Fat to chemical analysis, examined the process of its manufacture, and can truly say that the ingredients of which it is composed are entirely vegetable, and cannot but act favorably upon the system, and it is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended.

W. B. DRAKE, Chemist.
Sold by all druggists.

A WEDDING WHERE NO WORDS WERE SPOKEN.

And a Sermon Where the Flutter of Fans Was Loudest.

INTERESTING EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

(From the St. Louis Republican, July 8, 1878.)

An interesting occasion yesterday was offered in the religious services in the chapel of Christ Church, corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, by the Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, a deaf-mute, before a congregation of deaf-mutes. Services were held in the morning at half-past ten, and in the afternoon at three.

There were about 80 deaf-mutes present who comprehend no vocal language, but converse through the organ of sight by means of signs and the spelling of letters with the fingers. There is said to be a large number of this interesting class of people in the city at this time, owing to the vacation at Fulton, bringing many of the pupils home on a visit. Among the mutes were adults over forty years of age.

The preacher was clothed in his Episcopal robe, and appeared to be a dignified clerical gentleman, and with the exception of the multiplicity of his gestures, it would not otherwise appear to a person at a distance but that he was discoursing, in the ordinary vocal manner. He went through the customary Episcopal service and delivered a brief sermon. In giving out the text and quoting from Scripture he spelled the letters with his fingers and thumb, but otherwise he spoke mostly in signs. The sign-language is equally well understood by the educated, with the vocalization by the fingers, but by those who only understand the latter the signs are not comprehended. A gentleman present—Mr. Samuel Brant, who has a boy among the pupils—says he, with the other members of the family, can readily converse with the fingers, but not by the signs. The mute audience listened throughout to all that was said with earnest attention. Of course there was no instrumental or vocal music, and nothing was heard during the service except

THE FLUTTER OF FANS.

The commencement of the afternoon service was made particularly interesting by a little surprise—being A WEDDING

Ceremony—the happy pair being two deaf-mutes, who were united through the medium of a mute language. The name of the groom is Mr. Adam Sutor, and of the bride Miss Barbara Marshall, all of Fairview, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, some seven miles out of the city. Of course mutes marry and are given in marriage. Their affections are mutual. Love speaks a silent language, and it is not essential that its expression should be through the throat, assisted by the tongue, lips and teeth, as among ordinary mortals.

The lady's tresson was simply elegant, and there were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. The parties joined hands, the groom placed the ring on the bride's finger, and the ceremony, though in pantomime, was in accordance with the usual custom. The ceremony passed off without a fault, and at its conclusion the pair took seats among the congregation and listened to the succeeding services. At the close of the latter, a young mute passed round the plate and a collection was taken up. After the benediction, the social colloquy, through the mediums of signs, was rather lively, and it was rare to meet a person that could converse with outsiders, except through the medium of pen and paper. One young lady, Martha Bailey, can talk vocally, but being deprived of the sense of hearing, can only understand what is said by closely watching the movement of the person's lips who is talking.

The deaf and dumb people have in contemplation a picnic at Forest park, and on August 25th the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York, will preach at Christ church.

DR. GALLAUDET'S

Name is connected with the eminent founder of the deaf and dumb Institution at Hartford, Connecticut—Thomas H. Gallaudet, under whose charge Laura Bridgman was instructed. He mastered the elements of the art of teaching the deaf and dumb, and to carry that art—in its uses as well as in its philosophy—greatly beyond the condition when he entered upon it. The following anecdote of Gallaudet, as related by S. G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley," in his recollections, may be of interest to many in this connection:

When President Monroe made his tour through the New England States in the summer of 1817 the Institution was a novelty, and of course the president was invited to see the performances of the institution. A high central platform was prepared like a throne for the great man, whereon he took his seat. Around were the spectators; on one side was Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc, the deaf and dumb professor from the school of Abbe Sicard, Paris. Mr. Gallaudet was a man of admirable address, and all being ready, he said to the president in his smooth, seductive way, "If your Excellency will be so kind as to ask some question, I will repeat it to Mr. Clerc on my fingers, and he will write an answer on the slate, to show the manner and facility of conversation by signs." The president, who was exceedingly jaded by his journey, looked "dismayed," but he changed the position of his legs, showing a consciousness of the question, and then fell into

A VERY BROWN STUDY.

Everybody expected something pro-

found—equal to the occasion and worthy the chief magistrate of the greatest country on the globe. The audience waited a long time, every minute seeming an hour in their impatience. At last it became awkward and Mr. Gallaudet repeated the inquiry. The president again changed the position of his legs and again meditated. They all supposed he was at the very bottom of the abyss of philosophy, hunting up some most profound and startling interrogation. Expectation was on tiptoe, every eye was levelled at the oracular lips about to utter the amazing proposition. Still he only meditated. A long time passed, and the impatience became agonizing. Again Mr. Gallaudet, seeming to fear the great man was going to sleep, roused him by repeating his request. The president at last seemed conscious, his eye twinkled, his lips moved, sounds issued from his mouth—"Ask him how old he is," was the profound suggestion.

A GRAND PICNIC OF DEAF-MUTES.

How an Overseen Finger-Conversation Led to a Wordless Battle.

THE SIGN FOR BEER AND WHAT THAT HAD DO TO WITH IT—PLEASANT INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

[From the New York World.]

The stavedores at the foot of West Twenty-fifth street looked up from their work in amazement yesterday morning when they heard only the noise of the paddle-wheels as the steamer Fort Lee, with 200 passengers on board, swung into the stream. The excursionists detected their surprise, and, huddling to the port rail of the hurricane-deck, waved handkerchiefs and cut fantastic figures in the air with their hands. Then the longshore-men cheered and the excursionists clapped their hands. "We can feel the shouts," one of them wrote on a slip of paper, and all those standing near him nodded assent. The Fort Lee came alongside the pier at the foot of East Eighth street at 9.30. While the lines were being fastened there was a spirited exchange of greetings between the passengers and the 300 on the dock that were impatiently waiting to cross the gang-plank. One well-dressed man with a white hat and a flowing beard towered above all others from a perch on the pilot-house steps and gesticulated as though the country's welfare depended upon it. The crowd swayed under his eloquence. Fifty hats circled in the air as he bowed a graceful adieu. Yet not a word was spoken, even by the orator. A dozen speculative vendors of whips rushed pell-mell to the pier, and threading through the crowd leaped continuously for twenty minutes into the shrillest of whistles in the hand-dles. Ordinarily their stock would have been bought out in a twinkling to stop the din. In this instance no one was conscious of anything unusual. A well-built young man with a new diagonal suit bounded over the guards when the lines were fastened and held aloft a bunch of tickets. "Twenty-five cents each," he shouted, wiggling his fingers above his head, as though he had been pulling in a four-mile race against wind and tide, and his hands were cramped. The crowd gathered around him so fast that he had to back up against a rope pile to prevent being jostled overboard. He looked all questioners straight in the face, answered questions readily and in a straightforward, business-like manner. One lusty individual with cast-iron lungs, hoping evidently to get a ticket ahead of his turn, left the line of purchasers and yelled at the seller from behind the pile, a distance of not more than three feet. He might better have spent his powers upon the winds. He finally procured his ticket by asking for it in the ordinary manner. The seller was subsequently called to account for ignoring the vigorous appeal from behind the pile. He said innocently that he had heard nothing. In fifteen minutes the tickets had given out and the seller's hands were full of money. He waved his hands to the pilot, shouted "All aboard," and the gang-plank was hauled in.

The ticket seller was Mr. T. A. Froehlich, Treasurer of the Manhattan Literary Association of Deaf-Mutes. He has never heard a sound, except the blowing of a whistle, since he was six months old, but was taught to articulate sounds by his mother when a child. Now he not only speaks correctly, but can also understand what others say to him if he can see their lips.

The President, Mr. W. O. Fitzgerald, is a man of forty. He articulates only slightly, and can understand long sentences only when the words are on paper before him, unless communicated by the sign language. For seventeen years he has been a clerk in the Custom-House. Mr. W. A. Bond, the Secretary, who managed the excursion, is a compositor in the office of the Hotel Reporter. He also delivers two or more lectures a year in behalf of the deaf-mutes of the city.

The trip to Columbia Grove, at the entrance of Cold Spring Harbor, sparked with incidents. On the main deck, forward, attention was divided between the antics of Mr. Boyd, the mute of the Caledonian Club, who was in full Highland costume, and the stories of an octogenarian, who added zest to his sign narrative by flourishing a heavily-butted spruce stick, with which he knocked in the crown of his own hat and of those of his listeners, to the infinite amusement of everybody.

There were ten deaf-mute inmates of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and delegations from the deaf-mute associations of Boston, Philadelphia

and Newark. On the upper decks every one was a specialty unto himself. Coy maidens peeped through the half-drawn curtains and shook their fans at the train of diffident young men who hesitated to approach them. Children romped from one end of the boat to the other and clapped their hands in delight, and the elders told over their troubles and pleasures to each other without opening their mouths.

A cannon was fired at Columbia Grove as the boat steamed up, but the jar-only was noticed. There was a stop of three hours, during which Mr. Boyd danced the Highland Fling twice, and speeches were made by the President and the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. Lunches were then spread upon the grass, and afterwards a quadrille party occupied the pavilion for an hour, dancing without music. One of the mutes, a photographer, took pictures of several groups as they sat in the grove, while waiting for the boat to cast off.

The only incident on the return trip was a tiff between Mr. G. Fersenheim, the letter distributor in the Post-Office, and Mr. J. Nebel, a tailor. Mr. Nebel and his friend Mr. Heinzm, a cabinet-maker, were enjoying a social finger chat at the foot of the cabin-stairs, in which the latter referred to Mr. Fersenheim contemptuously, adding that he was only a Polish Jew. The words had hardly left his fingers when Fersenheim, who had been watching them from over the stair rail on the upper deck, pounced upon them. Heinzm stepped aside, and Fersenheim leveled a blow at Nebel, striking him under the left ear. Nebel retreated, but a disrespectful allusion on the part of Fersenheim to Mrs. Nebel soon brought him back again. Nebel was not an adept at sparring, but his finger-nails were long, and he left their marks on Fersenheim's face, the blood flowing plentifully. Then Fersenheim threw himself into his most threatening attitude and struck Nebel upon the forehead with his clenched fist. There was a ring on one finger, and it tore Nebel's scalp. Mr. Bond, the Secretary, attempted to part the men, but their friends dragged him back. Then the President stepped in, but with like result. The fight, however, was at an end. Nebel's head was bathed in the bow and Fersenheim's in the stern of the boat, and they did not meet again. The sympathy of the excursionists was mainly with Nebel, and when he was carried off the crowd rushed after him in such numbers that the guards on one side nearly touched the water. The boat's officers were obliged to push them back to avoid an upset. Mr. Leo Loevenstein, a tailor, Nebel's excitable friend, gesticulated while the wounds were being dressed as though he himself meant to challenge Fersenheim to a duel.

The deaf-mute signal for beer (simply repeated for "two beers") is a flapping of the hands crossed at the wrists. At least one of the combatants had made the signal often during the day.

Miss Carrie E. Hardy, teacher of articulation in the Washington Heights Deaf and Dumb Institution, was one of the guests of the association. After spending more than an hour among the passengers she said that there were not more than twenty-five of the five hundred on board who could hear.

The profits above all expenses were \$50. The association has now \$600 on deposit in the bank.

Three men and two girls were left at Columbia Grove. They wandered off in the woods and did not hear the signal gun. No one missed them until the boat was half way home.

A NEW SUMMER HOTEL.

Grand Opening of the Lake Grove House, July 4th, at Mexico Point, N. Y.

The Lake Grove House is a large, new and elegant Hotel, erected this season, on the east side of Salmon Creek, at Mexico Point, and will be opened to the Public, on the 4th of July, 1878, for the accommodation of Picnic Parties and regular Boarders, and will be kept open during the remainder of the warm weather season. This Hotel has three large, nicely-arranged Parlors, for the comfort and convenience of its guests, furnished in a tasty and elaborate style, commands an extensive and beautiful view of Lake Ontario, and has good barns attached to it, where plenty of feed and good horse care may be obtained.

This convenient, well-arranged Hotel, with the popular and well-known G. A. Marsden for proprietor, with the advantages derived from eleven years' experience in the hotel business, recommends itself to pleasure parties, callers, and regular boarders; and, having been fitted up at large expense, as a necessity required by the throngs of visitors to Mexico Point, the proprietor solicits a liberal share of patronage from the public, who will receive prompt attention to their wants, and be treated in the most gentlemanly and lady-like manner.

The hotel is situated in a delightful Grove, adding romance to comfort, and the proprietor has on hand a Steam-Yacht, Row-Boats and Sail-Boats, all of the First-Class, which can be hired at very reasonable figures. Good sample rooms attached. Warm meals at all hours.

Price of single meals 25 cents; regular board furnished with price to suit the times. Tables supplied with all the substantial and luxuries.

Dr. Kennedy's great success as a surgeon is due to the use of Favorite remedy in the after treatment. See Dr. Kennedy's advertisement.

CONDENSED NEWS.

—St. Petersburg is said to be the unhealthiest capital city in the world.

—About four hundred Americans of Paris celebrated American Independence.

—The canal tolls collected in Syracuse, N. Y., up to July 8th amounted to \$7,841.48.

—Three tramps recently attempted to take possession of a locomotive at Auburn, N. Y.

—The Germans of Bordeaux have sent 100 bottles of their best wine to their Emperor.

—The arrests of pickpockets at the Paris Exposition thus far amount to 180, including 50 women.

—The drying room of the Western Steam Tobacco Works, at Milwaukee, Wis., burned July 9th. Loss, \$95,000.

—A fire, set by fire-crackers, in New York, July 4th, destroyed nine buildings, the loss on which was \$10,000.

—A new military school was opened at Tokyo, Japan, on the 10th of June, similar to the West Point Military Academy.

—About 360,000 acres of heavily timbered Virginia land was recently sold at auction at an average price of one cent an acre.

—The shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending July 5th were: Wheat, 145,400; oats, 4,000; corn, 16,000; rye, 8,500.

—Professor Agassiz has built a laboratory on the very verge of the ocean at Newport, and the lower story is to be used for boats and fishing tackle.

—In 1877 there were in this country 166,000 liquor dealers licensed by the United States Government. The amount expended annually for liquor in the United States is \$600,000,000.

—The semi-centennial of the pastorate of Rev. B. C. Taylor over the Bergen Reformed Dutch Church, of Bergen, N. J., was celebrated on the 7th inst. The society is 214 years old, it having been founded in 1664.

—An English miner named Edward Cox, employed at Tibbington Colliery, Cosely, was killed recently by a roof falling in upon him. He had during his lifetime been carried home injured thirty-four times.

—Miller & Lux, cattle monopolists, of California, own a farm sixty miles long and ten wide in one tract, mostly fenced. They have 80,000 head of stock, own 700,000 acres of choice land, and are rated as worth \$15,000,000.

—Master Schultz, an eight-year-old boy, a son of German parents in Brooklyn, appeared at Brighton Beach, on Sunday, July 7th, as leader of the full band of Mr. L. Contorno. He is a musical genius, and has often led the concerts in Prospect Park for Mr. Contorno.

—Walter T. Matthews, wheelman of the steamer Sylvan Glen, plunged into the slip at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, New York, and saved the life of the ship-carpenter, Samuel Curtis, who from his work had fallen into the river, making the ninth victim that Mr. Matthews has rescued from a watery grave.

—A serious accident occurred at 3 p. m., July 4th, at Ross Grove, Pa., during a violent storm of wind, rain and hail. A German Lutheran picnic was being held and a party fled to a large tree for shelter, which fell on them, instantly killing ten and seriously injuring fifteen. The storm was terrific and caused much damage to both public and private property and the Allegheny Valley Railroad track was washed away in several places.

—The 500 boys of the New York Juvenile Asylum are now having a vacation. A few days ago, after breakfast, they went out into the yard for a game. A dozen games of ball were set going. A vigorous blow with the bat in the hands of William Hamilton, a boy eleven years old, missed the ball, and, slipping from his hands, struck James J. Crowley, who was ten feet distant, on the side of his head, killing him almost instantly. The unfortunate victim was thirteen years of age.

—The following despatch from N. B. Sinton, dated July 6th, has been received at Portland, Or.: "The stages in from Canyon City report that the hostiles are strongly fortified twenty-five miles from Canyon City waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,600 all told, of whom 1,000 are supposed to be armed." A despatch from Portland, addressed to Governor Chadwick, of Oregon, said: "We are in great danger here from Indians. Our troops that went to the front here fifty strong were attacked to-day at Willard's Springs, and from those who got in, over half, if not two-thirds, were killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about 300 men here, and not one-half of them are armed. One hundred soldiers left here at 7 p. m. to go to the relief of our men." The volunteers under Captain Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, on the 6th inst. Captain Sperry was killed, and nearly all of his command were killed or wounded. It was reported that but seven were left. General Howard is on the trail of the Indians, the present location of whom is said to be on the north fork of John Day's River, near the mouth of Granite Creek. Two miles from Coyote Station Major Kress attacked an Indian camp and destroyed everything about it, including all canoes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1878.

After all that has been said about the Forty-fifth Congress, it has a fair record of good works. True, in its composition there are individual evidences of that degeneracy which permeates and grows upon our entire political system, yet, as a whole, it has been a tolerably efficient body, honest, economical and fruitful of accomplished results. It has remonitoned silver, provided for a settlement between Uncle Sam and the Pacific Railroad, and repealed the Bankrupt law. It has prohibited the use of the army as a posse comitatus over the free people of a free State, provided for the settlement of southern claims by a judicial court, instead of a corrupt and embellic commission, and ordered the completion of the Washington monument, a standing disgrace, in its unfinished condition, for many years. It has given the District of Columbia the first equitable and permanent form of government it ever had, and, after making liberal provisions for public works and improvements, which must give employment to hundreds of thousands of laboring men, it has still cut off ten to twenty millions from the annual expenditures of the government.

This last named achievement is, perhaps, under all the circumstances, the greatest of all. It is an ungracious and an ungrateful task to try to economize the public money, at best, and particularly so just now when there are so many demands, and while there is such need of extending aid to the unemployed. Prominent members of the House have heard themselves denounced on all hands for service which they know to be hard—for unremitting vigilance and determined opposition to wasteful expenditures. There is scarcely an economist of them all that has not friends who he has to oppose, and every attempt to save money, or to kill even so transparent a job as the Brazilian subsidy, is denounced as another unpatriotic blunder. All the subsidy men have, of course, only the good of the country in view, and every jobber and lobbyist is quite certain that if it were not for this miserably economical House he could, with his little game, restore the prosperity of the country.

Citizens of Washington feel a sort of gratitude to Congress for what it has done for them, not only in the erection of an improved form of government of the District, but in making liberal provisions for the completion of public works here, and the consequent employment of the city's mechanics and workmen, among whom there has been so much distress the past winter. The following are some of the appropriations: For continuing the work on the new State, War and Navy Department buildings, \$675,000; for new building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$327,000; for repairs on the Patent Office, \$396,000; for terracing the Capitol grounds, \$100,000; for the Washington Monument, \$50,000; for clearing the property around the Naval Monument, \$50,000; for the improvement of the harbor, \$50,000. These make a total of over \$1,600,000 to be expended in Washington during the next fiscal year. In addition the Government, under the new bill, is to furnish a sum equal to that received from the taxation of property at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent, making in all a total of more than \$4,000,000 available here for public purposes. Large sums will be used on the streets, public grounds and buildings, and the improvement of the Capital will be of a marked character. The appropriation for river and harbor improvements in the various States have been liberal, most too liberal. Nevada is the only State, I believe, which was omitted in this distribution, and some of the papers facetiously remark that the reason of this was that Senator Jones could not think of any river where a little public money could be sunk, and Senator Sharon failed to send on the name of one.

This much I have felt impelled to say in favor of a Congress which, with all its faults, is worthy of some praise. Among the important measures before it, which will over to the next session, is the bill granting certain privileges to the Texas and Pacific Railroad. To this there was originally some opposition because it is a "railway scheme," and all these projects have lately been, with some reason, regarded public enemies because of the subsidies they have extorted, and the corrupt waste of the public domain that has attended them. But the opposition to this bill has mostly disappeared because it has come to be understood that nothing is desired but a sort of government indorsement, which will give the company credit and confidence, with which it is abundantly able to accomplish all it has proposed. The delay is to be regretted chiefly because early action would have brought a degree of prosperity to certain sections of the country and employed during the summer thousands of laborers and mechanics. But it will be promptly passed at the next session. This road will be in one sense a sort of continuation of the great Pennsylvania company's railway system, as it is partially under the same management, which is certainly some guarantee of its final success. The Pennsylvania Railway is to-day the most perfect, magnificent, and liberally managed railway property in the United States. It stands above comparison with all the other routes between the East and the West, and the fact that its earnings are increasing over last year at the rate of \$120,000 a month attests the public appreciation of this condition of things, at the same time furnishing a guarantee of peace and quiet all along the line. There will be no strikes or

outbreaks this season as has been feared. I was looking over the Excursion route book, just issued by the company for this season, which, besides being an elegant specimen of printing, furnishes all the information desired by those about to take a trip. The annals exodus to the mountains, the "springs" or the sea-shore, is now taking place, and as the poor, overworked journalist sees his more fortunate neighbors pack their Saratogas and skip away for a few weeks rest, it makes him regret that fortune had not dealt him a better hand.

ABOUT CANARY BIRDS.

Place the cage so that no draught of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttlefish bone and gravel, paper, or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above seventy degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm and avoid all draughts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick or have lost their song procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy, and at the same time are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe stem. If perches are of the right sort no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing too long; and of all things keep the perches clean.

—Character gives splendor to youth and awe to wrinkled skin and gray hairs.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY.

The object of the above-named feature of our paper is to render pecuniary aid to the families and legal representatives of deceased subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, or to such other persons as said subscribers shall have designated. Any individual, deaf or dumb, or otherwise residing in the United States of America, or in Canada, who is in good health, and who pays in advance one year's subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL at any time in the year from the first of April to the end of March of each year, may become a member of the Mutual Auxiliary. Each and every person must make application in the form described below, which shall be recommended by an actual subscriber or agent of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Upon the death of a subscriber, certified by the clergyman of the deceased, and three subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, the present proprietor and the future proprietors of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL shall transmit within thirty days after the expiration of the year the sum of twenty-five cents, from each subscriber's account for THE JOURNAL, to the heirs and assigns of the deceased. If two or more deaths occur within the year the said sum shall be equally divided and forwarded to the heirs and assigns of each of the deceased. In case, however, no death occurs during the year the said sum shall accrue to the benefit of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Each subscriber shall receive a certificate of membership from the proprietor of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL. Only persons who are in good health, and pay one year's full subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, in advance, shall be eligible for membership, and such person or persons shall remain members as long as he or she continues to pay one dollar and fifty cents for the paper, at least one week in advance of the time at which his or her subscription expires. If a subscriber neglects to renew his or her subscription or he or she shall be notified, his or her name shall be dropped from the list of subscribers, and he or she shall forfeit all claims upon the Mutual Auxiliary, provided, however, that he or she may be reinstated by the proprietor of THE JOURNAL upon making application and paying all assessments made during the interval between such forfeiture and reinstatement, and twenty-five cents for expenses.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The undersigned, a resident of _____ County, State (or Province) of _____, being in good health, and not, to his or her knowledge, being seized of any disease likely to prove fatal, desiring to be a member of "OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY," herewith encloses one dollar and fifty cents as his or her subscription to THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, and promises to pay one dollar and fifty cents every year, at least one week in advance of the expiration of his or her subscription; or failing to make such payments, to forfeit all claims against the same.

For the benefit of _____ (Here name of applicant.)

Dated at _____ 18__

Certified by _____ Clergyman of the deceased.

" " _____ Subscribers of THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1877, made and executed by James Post, of the town of Parish, County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagor to Ebenezer G. Ellis, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office, of the County of Oswego, on the fifth day of December, 1877, at half-past three o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage, at public auction, at the law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, in the City of Oswego, on the 21st day of September, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The said mortgage, at public auction, at the law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, in the City of Oswego, on the 21st day of September, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, was sold to the said N. W. Nutting, Attorney for Assignee.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$125.27), namely, fifteen and 67-100 dollars (\$15.67) interest, and one hundred and nine and 60-100 dollars (\$109.60) principal. The amount not due and to become due on the said mortgage is the sum of \$109.60, and the interest thereon, which will be due and payable June 4th, 1879.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises herein described by the subscriber, the assignee as aforesaid, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of Newton W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, in Oswego County, N. Y., over the First National Bank, on the corner of West Bridge and First streets in said city.

The premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, and being part of lot No. 68, in the 23d Township of Seneca's Patent, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south-east corner of lands owned and occupied by D. W. Crandall and wife; thence northerly along said Crandall's west line to the south-east corner of lands owned and occupied by D. W. Crandall and wife; thence easterly along said town line 37 1/2 rods; to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres of land, be the same more or less.

And whereas, the said mortgage, at public auction, at the law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, in the City of Oswego, on the 21st day of September, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, was sold to the said N. W. Nutting, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1876, made and executed by Patrick Ryan and Johanna, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to William T. Barnes of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 108, at page 133, on the 4th day of February, 1876, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of two hundred and eighty-five (285) dollars and seventeen (17) cents, namely, one hundred and twenty (120) dollars principal, and twenty (20) dollars and seventeen (17) cents interest, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage both principal and interest remaining due on the said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises herein and therein described, by the subscriber, the mortgagee therein, at public auction, at the law office of N. W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, on the 21st day of September, 1878, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of N. W. Nutting, in the City of Oswego, in Oswego County, N. Y., over the First National Bank, on the corner of West Bridge and First streets.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, as aforesaid, to-wit: Substantially as follows, to-wit: In the County of Oswego, and State of New York, in the first ward, described as follows, to-wit: Being the South-east corner of the lot of land, in the City of Oswego, No. 6, being the same premises conveyed to Edward LeFevre by Gerrit Smith, and by the said Edward LeFevre to Mary Ryan, and by Mary Ryan to said party of the first part.

Dated at Oswego the 20th day of June, 1878.

WILLIAM T. BARNES, Mortgagee.

N. W. NUTTING, Attorney, Oswego, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1875, made and executed by Francis Flynn and Mary Flynn, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to the German Deposit and Aid Association of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 103, at page 558, at five o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage was afterwards, to-wit, on the seventh day of June, 1878, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred unto the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Oswego County, on the seventh day of June, 1878.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) principal, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described by the subscriber, the assignee aforesaid, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, corner West First and Bridge streets, in said City of Oswego, Oswego County.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises to be sold, substantially as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 103, at page 558, at five o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage was afterwards, to-wit, on the seventh day of June, 1878, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on that day, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned and transferred unto the subscriber, which said mortgage is now owned by him, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Oswego County, on the seventh day of June, 1878.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) principal, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described by the subscriber, the assignee aforesaid, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, corner West First and Bridge streets, in said City of Oswego, Oswego County.

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And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on the said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) principal, and that said sum is the whole amount of said mortgage remaining unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, duly recorded therewith as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described by the subscriber, the assignee aforesaid, at public auction, on the fifth day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law office of N. W. Nutting, over the First National Bank, corner West First and Bridge streets, in said City of Oswego, Oswego County.

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